§ 182.40 Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings.

Natural extractives (solvent-free) used in conjunction with spices, seasonings, and flavorings that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Botanical name of plant source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apricot kernel (persic oil)</td>
<td>Prunus armeniaca L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach kernel (persic oil)</td>
<td>Prunus persica Sieb. et Zucc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut stearine</td>
<td>Arachis hypogaea L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persic oil (see apricot kernel and peach kernel).</td>
<td>Cydonia oblonga Miller.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quince seed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 182.50 Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts.

Certain other spices, seasonings, essential oils, oleoresins, and natural extracts that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Derivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambergris</td>
<td>Physeter macrocephalus L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castoreum</td>
<td>Castor fiber L. and C. canadensis Kuhl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civet (zibet, zibet, zibetum)</td>
<td>Civet cats, Viverra clevita Schreber and Viverra zibetha Schreber.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognac oil, white and green</td>
<td>Ethyl oenanthate, so-called.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musk (Tonquin musk)</td>
<td>Musk deer, Moschus moschiferus L.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 182.60 Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants.

Synthetic flavoring substances and adjuvants that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Acetaldehyde (ethanal).
- Acetoin (acetyl methylcarbinol).
- Anethole (parapropenyl anisole).
- Benzoaldehyde (benzoic aldehyde).
- N-Butyric acid (butanoic acid).
- d- or L-Carvone (carvol).
- Cinnamaldehyde (cinnamic aldehyde).
- Citral (2,6-dimethyloctadien-2,6-aldehyde, geranium, neral).
- Decanal (N-decylaldehyde, capraldehyde, capric aldehyde, caprinaldehyde, aldehyde C-10).
- Ethyl acetate.
- Ethyl butyrate.
- 3-Methyl-3-phenyl glycidic acid ethyl ester (ethyl-methyl-phenyl-glycidate, so-called strawberry aldehyde, C-16 aldehyde).
- Ethyl vanillin.
- Geraniol (3,7-dimethyl-2,6 and 3,6-octadien-1-ol).
- Geranyl acetate (geraniol acetate).
- Limonene (d-, l-, and dl-).
- Linalool (linalool, 3,7-dimethyl-1,6-octadien-3-ol).
- Linalyl acetate (bergamol).
- Methyl anthranilate (methyl-2-aminobenzoate).
- Piperonal (3,4-methyleneoxy-benzaldehyde, heliotropin).
- Vanillin.

§ 182.70 Substances migrating from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging.

Substances migrating to food from cotton and cotton fabrics used in dry food packaging that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

- Beef tallow.
- Carboxymethylcellulose.
- Coconut oil, refined.
- Cornstarch.
- Gelatin.
- Lard.
- Lard oil.
- Oleic acid.
- Peanut oil.
- Potato starch.
- Sodium acetate.
- Sodium chloride.
§ 182.90 Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products.

Substances migrating to food from paper and paperboard products used in food packaging that are generally recognized as safe for their intended use, within the meaning of section 409 of the Act, are as follows:

Alum (double sulfate of aluminum and ammonium potassium, or sodium).
Aluminum hydroxide.
Aluminum oleate.
Casem.
Cellulose acetate.
Cornstarch.
Diatomaceous earth filler.
Ethyl cellulose.
Ethyl vanillin.
Glycerin.
Oleic acid.
Potassium sorbate.
Silicon dioxide.
Sodium aluminum.
Sodium chloride.
Sodium hexametaphosphate.
Sodium hydroxide.
Sodium phosphate aniline.
Sodium silicate.
Sodium sorbate.
Sodium tripolyphosphate.
Sorbitol.
Soy protein, isolated.
Starch, acid modified.
Starch, pregelatinized.
Starch, unmodified.
Talc.
Vanillin.
Zinc hydroxide.
Zinc sulfate.


Subpart B—Multiple Purpose GRAS Food Substances

§ 182.1045 Glutamic acid.

(a) Product. Glutamic acid.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a salt substitute in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1047 Glutamic acid hydrochloride.

(a) Product. Glutamic acid hydrochloride.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a salt substitute in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1057 Hydrochloric acid.

(a) Product. Hydrochloric acid.
(b) [Reserved]
(c) Limitations, restrictions, or explanation. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used as a buffer and neutralizing agent in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1073 Phosphoric acid.

(a) Product. Phosphoric acid.
(b) Conditions of use. This substance is generally recognized as safe when used in accordance with good manufacturing practice.

§ 182.1087 Sodium acid pyrophosphate.

(a) Product. Sodium acid pyrophosphate.